14. Every license shall be taken out not later than the 1st of January in each year and shall be in force until the 31st December next following and no longer. — Licenses when to be taken out and when to expire.

15. The Collector may cancel or refuse to renew a license without assigning any reasons therefor. — Renewal may be refused.

16. If a licensee desires to open, for purposes of sale, more than one shop or warehouse, he must obtain a separate license for each such shop or warehouse. — Separate license for each shop or warehouse.

17. Every such license shall be liable to suspension or revocation, at any time, on breach, by the licensee or any of his servants, of any of the conditions thereof or of any provisions of the Act. — Certain conditions to which such licenses shall be subject.

Disposal and destruction of things seized.

18. Confiscated salt-earth shall be destroyed. — Destruction of confiscated salt-earth.

19. At any time after the seizure of goods under the Act, it shall be lawful for an officer not lower in rank than a Sarkárkun to direct that any such goods which appear to him to be subject to natural and speedy decay, shall be sold by public auction at once or, if unsaleable, that they shall be destroyed. — Disposal of perishable goods confiscated.

20. Any officer of a class not lower in rank than Sarkarkuns or Inspectors may give the directions specified in Section 52 (*b*) in any case in which such directions may be given under the provisions thereof. — Keep of animal seized.

21. The surplus proceeds of all sales under Rules 19 and 20 shall, unless the owner of the property sold establishes his claim to them within three months of the sale, be forfeited to Her Majesty. — Surplus proceeds of sales how to be disposed of.

Penalties.

22. Whoever commits a breach of any of the Rules 1*A*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 or of any condition of a license granted in accordance with Rule 13, shall be punished with fine which may extend to rupees fifty, and in default of payment of fine, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month. — For a breach of Rules 1 *A*, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 or any condition of a license granted under Rule 13.

23. Whoever commits a breach of Rule 12 shall be punished with fine which may extend to rupees twenty, and in default of payment of the fine, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten days. — For a breach of Rule 12.

FORM OF LICENSE FOR THE STORAGE AND POSSESSION OF SALT (*vide* RULE 13).

I, Collector of Salt Revenue, do hereby authorise and empower now dwelling at , in the táluka of , in the district of , to store or have in his possession salt for the purpose of sale in the below-mentioned building (or enclosure or premises as the case may be) situated in the village of in the táluka of in the district of

viz., in the building (enclosure or premises as the case may be) known as, and situated on the side of street and numbered No. by the Municipality of provided that he conform to the following conditions, *viz*:

(1) That he keep and have ready for inspection at any time by any officer of the Salt Department, requiring to see the same, a detailed daily account showing truly the quantities of salt received by him, the name of the persons from whom, and of the salt-works at which such salt has been obtained, the No. and date of the permit covering the same and the names of the ports, if any, at which such salt is landed, as well as the names of the persons to whom he may sell salt and the quantity delivered to each.

(2) That he furnish on the first of every month to the Sarkarkun at an abstract account in such form as may from time to time be required of him, showing the gross quantities of salt received and sold by him during the previous month and the balance in store at the end of the same.

(3) That he shall not sell more than 40 seers of 80 tolas each of salt to one and the same person, except on the production by such person of a special permit under Section 38 (2) of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890, to retain more than that amount for his private consumption or to transport more than that amount to some place beyond the limits mentioned in Section 36 of Bombay Act II of 1890, or to some other licensed shop or warehouse within those limits, duly signed by myself, or my successor in office for the time being, or by one of my deputies or assistants.

(4) That he shall not transfer this license to any other person, nor permit salt to be sold under colour thereof by any other than himself or his servants duly approved for such purpose by the Sarkárkun at , a list of whose names he shall from time to time, as required, furnish to the said Sarkárkun.

(*For retail licenses only.*)

(5) That he shall at no time keep in store more than 50 Indian maunds of salt or such other quantity as I or my successor in office may by special order prescribe.

(*For wholesale licenses only.*)

That he shall store all the salt in his possession in bags, each containing not less than one or more than three maunds.

(6) This license shall be in force from the day of 189 , until the day of 189 and no longer, but shall be liable to be suspended or revoked at any time by myself, or one of my deputies, in the event of the infringement by the said , or by any of his servants, of any conditions thereof or of any of the provisions of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890.

Given under my hand and seal at on the day of 189 .

Collector of Salt Revenue.

Rules for the disposal of applications for permission to open new Salt Works.

(1) *Notn. No. 1733B, dated 5th March 1890, B. G. G., 1890, Pt. I, p. 175.*—The disposal of applications for permission to open new salt works shall, subject to the control vested in the Governor in Council and in the Commissioner by Bombay Acts VII of 1873 and V of 1882, be regulated by the following rules :—

1. All applications for permission to manufacture salt are to be made to the Collector of Salt Revenue.

2. On receipt of any such applications the Collector of Salt Revenue shall in the first place make such enquiry as may be necessary to determine whether manufacture should be allowed or not in the locality referred to in the application. If it shall appear to him that manufacture may be allowed, and if the land be unoccupied, he shall report the result of his enquiry, with his own opinion and the grounds thereof, to the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, and shall, if the Commissioner so directs, apply to the Collector of Land Revenue to have the land placed at his disposal for salt manufacture in accordance with Rule 7 (*b*) of the rules under the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

3. If the Collector of Land Revenue agrees to the appropriation of the land for salt manufacture, the Collector of Salt Revenue shall thereupon have the land surveyed and cause a scheme to be prepared for its conversion into one or more salt works, on such plan and of such dimensions as he may consider most advantageous.

4. The scheme shall embody a plan showing the position, shape and dimensions of the work or works to be constructed, and of pans, reservoirs, banks, storage platforms, channels, paths, &c., the routes by which only the salt is to be removed, the number and description of chaukis and other buildings to be provided by the manufacturer, the contribution to be paid towards cost of additional establishment, the rate of ground-rent to be levied, and all other particulars and conditions which the circumstances of the case may demand or which may from time to time be prescribed.

5. (1) The Collector shall submit the scheme and plan so prepared to the Commissioner.

(2) On receiving from or through the Commissioner instructions as to the scheme and plan finally approved, the Collector of Salt Revenue may proceed to dispose of the right to construct the salt-works and to manufacture salt in accordance with it either to the original applicant, if there be no others, or by inviting tenders, or by auction ; or, if there be insufficient competition, may lease the ground for a suitable term of years, on condition that the work constructed thereupon shall revert to Government on the expiry of the lease.

(3) In the event of the Collector desiring to substitute a lease for a term of years instead of putting up to auction the right to manufacture, &c., he shall, before passing orders, submit the matter to the Commissioner, and act in accordance with his directions.

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(1) This Notification, issued under Bombay Act VII of 1873, as amended by Bombay Act V of 1882, is kept in force by Bombay Act II of 1890, Section 2.

6. The person whose application, tender or bid is accepted, or to whom the ground may be leased, shall be required to conform strictly to the scheme, any departure from which, except with the permission of the Collector in writing under sanction previously obtained from the Commissioner, will entail forfeiture of the permission to manufacture.

7. The Collector of Salt Revenue may, at any time of his own motion under sanction previously obtained from the Commissioner, apply to the Collector of Land Revenue to set apart for salt manufacture any unoccupied and unassessed land which he considers suitable and likely to be required for that purpose, and on the land being set apart may either at once proceed to prepare a scheme and dispose of the right of manufacture or await applications, as may seem most advisable.

8. It is to be distinctly understood that the right to manufacture salt conferred by the Collector of Salt Revenue under the foregoing rules, whether for a term of years or otherwise, will be distinct from the occupancy and includes no proprietary right. On the determination of the right to manufacture, whether by expiry, forfeiture or otherwise, the possession of the ground and of any works constructed on it reverts to Government absolutely.

9. (1) When the application relates to occupied land, the Collector of Salt Revenue, if he considers that manufacture may be allowed, shall inform the applicant of the terms upon which permission will be given, and refer him to the Collector of Land Revenue. On the receipt of an intimation that no objection to such appropriation exists on the part of the Land Revenue Department, the Collector of Salt Revenue shall, in consultation with the Collector of Land Revenue, consider on which of the alternative conditions mentioned in Rule 7 (*c*) of the Bombay Land Revenue Code Rules the permission to appropriate and the license to manufacture should be granted, and shall submit the result of such consideration to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

(2) If under instructions received from the Commissioner it is decided that the occupancy should be relinquished and that a lease shall be granted in its stead, the Collector of Salt Revenue shall prepare a scheme under Rule 4 of these rules. In any other case the terms on which the license to manufacture salt shall be granted shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed. All decisions under this rule shall, before the application is finally disposed of, be communicated to the applicant, who, if the license to manufacture salt is granted, will be bound by all the conditions so decided on.

Rules for regulating the manufacture and removal of Salt at the Shaikh Othmán Salt Work at Aden.

Notn. No. 2096 A, dated 23rd March 1891, B. G. G., 1891, Pt. I, p. 278.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 58 of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890, and in supersession of Government Notification No. 4818 dated 27th June 1883*, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for regulating, with reference

* Published at page 449 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1883, Part I.

to the Shaikh Othmán Salt Work at Aden, the matters referred to in the said section :

1. In these rules the words "the said salt work" mean the Shaikh Oth- Definition. mán Salt Work, which is situated on the foreshore to the west of the Pier at Shaikh Othmán and is bounded by pillars as follows :

Pillar No. 1 is on the foreshore at a distance of 385 feet from the centre of the Pier.

From Pillar No. 1 to Pillar No. 2, bearing 358°, distance 235 feet.

From Pillar No. 2 to Pillar No. 3, bearing 297°, distance 2,070 feet.

From Pillar No. 3 to Pillar No. 4, bearing 287°, distance 1,959 feet.

From Pillar No. 4 to Pillar No. 5, bearing 271°, distance 1,315 feet.

From Pillar No. 5 to Pillar No. 6, bearing 200°, distance 355 feet.

2. No salt manufacturer or other person shall approach, enter or leave the said salt work except at the chauki near Pillar No. 2.

3. Except with the written permission of the Collector of Salt Revenue, no person shall remain within the limits of the said salt work at any time during the hours between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

4. Salt manufactured at the said salt work shall be cleared and deposited by the manufacturers in heaps at the head of the pans in which it has been manufactured, and no salt shall be removed from any such heap until the proper excise duty has been paid and a permit obtained for its removal.

5. The officer of the A'bkári and Salt Departments in charge of the said salt work shall himself weigh or cause to be weighed out under his supervision the quantity of salt mentioned in any order or permit presented to him under Section 32 or Section 33.

6. Salt intended to be conveyed to Khor Maksar, Shaikh Othmán, Imad, Bir Jabir, Hiswa or beyond British territory by land shall pass the Preventive Station at Police Station No. 2 at Shaikh Othmán.

Salt intended to be conveyed to the Fortress of Aden by sea for local consumption or for export by sea to other ports, shall pass the Preventive Station on the Pier at Maala.

7. Salt intended to be conveyed into the Fortress of Aden by land shall pass the Preventive Station at Barrier Gate.

8. Whoever infringes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 of the foregoing rules shall, for every such infringement, be liable to fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in default of payment of the fine, to imprisonment of either description which may extend to one month.